

NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
"Volume XXII." No. 109
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 45 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
GERMAN THEATRE, 45 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
DODD WORTH HALL, 205 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
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street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
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TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of
Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8, moving from
the old place, Broadway, near Broadway street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway, near
Broadway street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.
THE NEW YORK HERALD, 205 Broadway, near Broadway
street.—THE FORT OF ST. JAMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 19, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The mail reports relative to the Franco-German
negotiations, published to-day, contain details
of much interest pending the state of relations existing
between Prussia and Napoleon.
From Vienna we are told that it is in contemplation to
form one or two battalions of chasseurs of the Austrian
volunteers returning from Mexico, and that a further
term of three years has been granted to the officers who
remain in the service of the Emperor Maximilian, during
which time they have the option of re-entering the
Austrian service.
The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, April 18.
From Berlin and London we are advised that France
and Prussia are in active preparation for war. The Ber-
lin despatch intimates that Napoleon already threatens
the frontier of Germany, and that the French reserves
of 1866 will be called out on the 1st of May. A London
telegram states that despatches received in that city an-
nounce that "negotiations between the governments of
France and Prussia have been broken off." Imprison-
ment for debt is abolished in France. The tornado case
is still unsettled between Spain and England.
Consols closed at 90 1/2 for money in London. United
States five-twenties are at 71 1/2 in London and 76 1/2 in
Frankfort.
The Liverpool cotton market was inactive, closing with
prices nominal and middling upland at 11 1/2. Bread-
stuffs firm. Provisions firm. American produce quiet
and with little change in prices. The London markets
were closed yesterday for the Easter holidays.
Our special correspondence from Paris describes the
progress made in reforming the great French Exhibition
building from the chaos which existed in and around it
on the day of opening to order and arrangement. The
narrative is animated and places the matter before our
readers in an attractive form. The weather was unfavor-
able from rain, and the attendance at the building not
very cheering. The management of the American de-
partment is again complained of.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill providing for the pro-
tection of life in places of amusements in New York
was introduced. The bill incorporating the New York
State Association from and numerous others
of a character not of general interest were passed.
The Quarantine bill was ordered to a third read-
ing. The Annual Supply bill was passed, with
amendments appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of
structures for quarantine purposes. In the evening
session, bills enabling husband and wife to testify
against each other and for the protection of hotel and
boarding house keepers were advanced to a third
reading.
In the Assembly the Senate bill relative to the em-
ployment of conductors on railroads in the State was
discussed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Littlejohn
moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and
insert a section authorizing the Central Railroad Com-
pany to increase its fare to two and a half cents per
mile. The bill was referred to the Committee on
Railroads with instructions to report it amended as pro-
posed. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.
The New York City Tax Law was also ordered to a
third reading. The New York State Tax Law, and the
bill changing the route of the Broadway and
Seventh Avenue Railroad were passed. Propositions
to go into Committee of the Whole on the Metropolitan
Excise and Underground Railroad bills, were lost. The
bill increasing fares on the Central Railroad was then
read for the third time out of its order, and was passed
by a vote of 72 to 46.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health met yesterday. A resolution was
adopted directing the Sanitary Superintendent to cause
an inspection of pupils in the common schools of New
York and Brooklyn twice each year, with a view to
securing the vaccination of the children. Considerable
business of minor importance was transacted and the
Board adjourned.
The Board of Excise met yesterday and revoked six-
teen liquor licenses.
The government commission on life saving apparatus
were engaged yesterday in testing the steam ship
pump at the factory in Jersey City. Several tests were
made which showed that with this machine a ship's hold
could be relieved of water or debris in a very short time.
Detaching apparatus will be tested to-day.
The trustees of the fund for the relief of the policemen
who were injured in the riot on St. Patrick's day yester-
day sent \$5,000 to Commissioner Acton for distribution
among them.
Rev. Dr. Ouyler lectured on "Intemperance" before
the Young Men's Christian Union of Brooklyn last night;
and in the course of his remarks said that he had been
told many women in respectable society were in the
habit of drinking freely at their dressmakers, and that he
on one occasion was addressed very irreverently by
several young ladies in a Brooklyn street car, when he
discovered they were all intoxicated.
William B. Carey, a colored man, and formerly ser-
gent in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment,
delivered a lecture to a small audience of colored peo-
ple, at the African Civilization Building, in Brooklyn,
last night, on "Reconstruction and the Rights of
Suffrage."
An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John R.
Livingston, who was killed in a drinking saloon on
Jefferson street about one o'clock yesterday morning,
a short account of the murder being published in the
HERALD yesterday. The two prisoners, Cody and
Allen, were found guilty of the killing—the latter as ac-
cessory before the fact—and were committed to the
Tomb to await the action of the Grand Jury.
In the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of
Marta McDonough vs. William Appleton, an action for
the recovery of \$5,000 damages for injuries received by
being run over by a couple belonging to defendant on
the 30th of October, 1866. The jury returned a verdict
of \$100 for the plaintiff.
An action was brought in the Supreme Court, Cin-
cinnati, yesterday, by Asa F. Cochran against Wm. B. Din-
widdie, President, for the recovery of \$5,000, which had
been entrusted to Adams Express Company in March
1866, to be delivered to plaintiff at New Orleans. The
steamer Rio Bio, in which the safe containing the
money was conveyed, was burned at the latter port a
few hours after her arrival, and no trace of the safe
could be found by the divers who were employed to

recover it. The court granted a non-suit on the ground
that no negligence had been proven.
The stock market closed firm after being unsettled
yesterday. Gold was excited, and closed at 137 1/2.
There was not much change in the commercial status
yesterday, despite the violent fluctuations in gold, and
save in a few exceptional cases, business was still the
chief feature. Cotton was unsettled by the unfavorable
news from Liverpool, and prices declined fully one cent,
the market closing very heavy at the reduction, there
being few buyers at any price. On
Change the situation of affairs was not essentially
changed. Flour was steady. Wheat was
rather irregular, choice being firm, while com-
mon was heavy. Corn was without change. Oats
were dull and heavy. Provisions, with the exception
of pork, were without change. Whiskey
was higher. Naval stores ruled extremely quiet.
Petroleum ruled a shade firmer, though quiet.
PRUSSIAN AFFAIRS.
Correspondence from Rio Janeiro is dated March
12, and from Buenos Ayres February 23. Marquis
Caxias, who is in full command of the allies on the
River Plate, and Lopez, the Paraguayan President and
commander, are both busily engaged in intrenching and
fortifying. Brazilian officers are continually returning
to Rio Janeiro perfectly disgusted with the war. General
Mitre had left the front in order to pay more particular
attention to the rebellion in the Argentine Republic,
of which he is President. On his arrival at Rio
he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by
the people. The National Guard of Buenos Ayres had
been called out and organized. The military of Brazil
contained numerous wealthy persons making
presentations of numbers of them to the government. A light
look place at Curupaty on the 24 of February, in which
all the iron-clads but one, and the land forces all around
the line, were engaged. The results to the Paraguayans
are supposed to have been severe, although no judgment
was offered by the attacking party. The propositions for
peace made by the American Minister are being seriously
considered, although they were not well received at Rio.
The Brazilian navy on the La Plata consists of 35 ves-
sels, 148 guns and 4,000 men. The United States steam-
ers, Shamokin and Kansas were at Buenos Ayres.
Our Mexican correspondence is dated at Vera Cruz,
April 6, and Mexico City, March 17. The health of
Vera Cruz was becoming very bad, several deaths having
occurred from the vomito. The liberals were placing some
heavy guns in position. There were merely any pro-
visions in the city, and the people were astonished that
nothing was coming from Havana or New Orleans.
Juarez had given orders to all his officers to grant Maxi-
milian an escort and honorable treatment to any point on
the coast which he shall select as a point of embarkation,
provided he is captured. Money was becoming scarce in
the imperial coffers, and the Finance Minister had
thrown up his portfolio in disgust. Skirmishes took
place every day at the gates of Mexico City. The savage
order of Miramoa, inflicting death upon all prisoners
captured, was countermanded by Maximilian. The
story of Escobedo's defeat is believed to have been con-
cocted in the capital. The Austrian garrison were look-
ing out for the earliest opportunity to leave the country.
Our advices from Greytown, Nicaragua, are to the
effect that the new President had appointed General
Don Thomas Martinez Minister to the Court of St.
James. It is understood that his mission will have
reference to the settlement of the claims of the republic
against the United States for damage done by the
Walker raids and the Greytown bombardment.
In the United States Senate yesterday, after an ex-
ecutive session, the adjournment resolution was called up
and time further extended to Saturday, by 29 to 15.
Judge Fisher, in the Criminal Court at Washington
yesterday, declined to fix a day in the June term for the
trial of John M. Stewart, he thought it probable he
would not be present at that time.
The Mexican legation at Washington has unofficial
information that Maximilian was on his way to Mexico
city having being wounded in the arm at Queretaro.
The Virginia State Republican Convention met in
Richmond yesterday for the purpose of forming a repub-
lican party in the State, the majority of the delegates
consisting of colored men. Runciman and several
colored speakers addressed the meeting in speeches
which were at least earnest. A permanent organization
was agreed upon, and officers were elected.
The bill on behalf of the State of Mississippi, amend-
ed so as to petition for an injunction against the Secretary
of War, General Grant and General Ord, was presented
in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Attorney Gen-
eral Stanley moved to dismiss it, as well as the bill for
the State of Georgia, on the ground of want of jurisdic-
tion. Next Friday was fixed for the hearing of the
argument on the motion.
A meeting of radical friends was held in Mobile
Wednesday evening, at which resolutions were adopted
demanding for the black man the right to hold office, sit
on juries and ride in street cars.
The Union Course was opened for the season yesterday
by an exciting trial between Farmer, Kitty Clyde and
Montgomery, the latter winning after a sharp contest.
A convention of Southern newspaper proprietors was
held in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, when a President and
Board of Directors was elected, with instructions to or-
ganize a system of telegraphic service for the Southern
press exclusively.
The official canvass of the vote in Connecticut shows
that the majority for English was 987.
A troupe of Japanese acrobats had an interview with
President Johnson yesterday.
Albert Tufel was hanged at Doylestown, Pennsylv-
ania, yesterday for the murder of Captain Wiley.
The miners' strike at Dover, New Jersey, is at an
end, most of the miners going to work again at the old
rates.
Navigation will probably be resumed to-day on the St.
Lawrence river, and the Welland Canal will be open to
business on the 23d inst.
An unknown schooner went ashore below Plymouth,
Massachusetts, on Wednesday, and four of her crew
were lost.
A trial of hay and fodder cutting machines took place
yesterday at Rye, Westchester county, before a commit-
tee of the Farmers' Club.
Important from Europe—France and Prussia
Preparing for War.
Our news despatches by the Atlantic cable, dated
yesterday in Berlin and London, are almost coincident
in the conveyance of the importance of the situation
between France and Prussia.
The Berlin advices are exciting, and indicate that Prussia
seeks to throw the onus of the rupture on the French
Republic; for we are told that the "Emper-
or Napoleon is strengthening his forces and
military posts on the frontier"—nearest Ger-
many it is to be inferred—"placing his artillery
on a war footing," "purchasing ambulances,"
and that "the French reserves of 1866 will be
called out on the 1st of May." The same de-
spatch says, "Prussia is also making active
military preparations."
By a telegram from London we have the
statement that the negotiations between
France and Prussia are broken off—a state-
ment that has a serious aspect. It will be re-
membered we had some days ago the special
announcement that a preliminary demand had
been made by the Prussian Premier for France
to discontinue certain warlike preparations.
That demand was probably made pending ne-
gotiations between the two governments in
relation to Luxembourg, though it has been
denied by French journals that any such negotia-
tions were on foot. We can hardly doubt
now that there was a discussion between the
two Powers, that it related to the doubtful
Duchy, and that it was of an angry nature.
The imperative requirement of Prussia would
not have been forced in upon a polite and
amiable consideration of commonplaces topics.
France has declined to discontinue her arma-
ment—declined also to explain it; and the
master of the whole power of unified Germany—a
man who has almost come to believe that he
is superior to fortune—has closed the discus-
sion. Such is probably the sequel of events
precedent to the facts given to-day.
There is bad blood between the two great
military Powers of Europe. France, sore at
seeing herself suddenly reduced to the dimen-

sions of a second rate Power, is full of com-
plaints and requirements; and Prussia, con-
fident in her great power, is little disposed to
go out of her way to soothe the angry spirit,
and has but little patience for points so
poorly and indelicately made as have been
those of France in reference to the frontier.
In these relations any event might precipitate
a war, and we must be prepared to learn by
our files that the tranquillity of Europe is
seriously menaced at the present moment.
Should a contest arise it will not be humanly
those that marked the contest of the past sum-
mer. Prussia is ready, and might fight alone,
but France will doubtless move Austria. And
if these two combine against Prussia we shall
hear more of the treaty between that Power
and Russia. So it will go. Spain, also, in
defying England, cannot be without some
secret understanding with France, and al-
together it is not too much to say that if war
begins it may spread over the whole con-
tinent and result in a universal upsetting of
thrones. Full consideration of such a possi-
bility may keep the peace.
New Phase of Reconstruction in the South—
Fam, Fire and Fury.
When a barrel of new beer is exposed to the
sun there must be ventages for the escape of
the gas, or the hoops must be very strong, or
there will be an explosion, scattering beer,
froth, hoops and staves in every direction. So
when a great revolution has turned the old
political institutions and ideas of a great com-
monwealth topsy turvy and its social system in-
side out, there must be a fermentation among
the elements of the body politic, more or less
alarming, before we can have a settled con-
dition of things. This fermentation is now going
on throughout the five military districts into
which the ten outside rebel Southern States
are divided. Here and there, too, we have fre-
quent and increasing explosions of gas, with
occasional damages to life and limb, although
not often of a serious character. Belligerent
editors and politicians, known in the South as
"bomb-proofs" during the war, have been of
late getting up some gunpowder excitements
in Memphis, Vicksburg and elsewhere, and
generally they are furious and fiery, as noisy
fellows are apt to be when the fighting is over.
A South Carolina correspondent, for example,
informs us that among the combustibles of that
thoroughly subjugated State there are some
half dozen duels on the carpet on points of
honor and ancient chivalry. This, too, while
the real fighting leaders of the rebellion, such
as Lee, Longstreet, Hampton, Beauregard and
others, are all for peace, submission and recon-
struction.
Under this state of things we are not sur-
prised that Mr. John Minor Botts, of Virginia,
should turn up in a somewhat belligerent atti-
tude. We refer the reader to his letter and the
correspondence it embodies, which we publish
to-day as a simple matter of justice. The
record of Mr. Botts during the war, though not
that of a fighting man, is the record of a
Southern Unionist who could not be shaken
from his faith, even in Castle Thunder. It is
natural, perhaps, that from his treatment under
the government of Jeff Davis he should come
out of the war a flaming radical; but for all
that he should not permit his zeal to outrun his
discretion. He complains to us of a certain
letter from a Richmond correspondent, which,
through an oversight, was admitted into our
columns. Mr. Botts, touching this objection-
able letter, opens a correspondence with Gen-
eral Schofield which settles the case completely
in favor of the complainant. Thus amply vin-
dicated, the submission of General Schofield's
testimony to this journal, in behalf of the com-
plainant, would have been enough. But Mr.
Botts goes out of his way to inform General
Schofield that "as this systematic effort to
defame and detraction seems about to be
resumed by the HERALD, whose editor I had
the misfortune, some twelve or fifteen years
ago, unwittingly to offend, I have determined
to try conclusions" with him "by a resort to
legal remedies."
Having resolved upon this mode of redress
Mr. Botts should have stopped just there; but
he spoils his case as complainant and lawyer,
not in saying, "Now, Mr. Bennett, there is no
necessity for any words between us," for we
agree in that, but in adding these words of
bad temper and bad taste, to wit: "Your
paper has been at the service of every black-
guard, of high or low degree, who, from
motives of personal or political malignity, de-
sired to delude me for the last eighteen
years." And then, in a lowering passion, he
talks of "the licentiousness of the press,"
"defamation and detraction," "shameless man-
dacity" and "mendacity and malignity;" terms
unworthy a schoolboy in such a case, but
wholly inexcusable and incomprehensible in
a man of the age and experience of Mr. Botts.
Let him be assured that we have no recol-
lection of any offence committed by him
against us, except his offence of making war
upon John Tyler and resolving to "head him
or die," after having been his travelling com-
panion on the same journey, after having
shared with him the same supper of corn
bread and bacon, and after having, like a
brother, slept with him under the same blan-
ket. There has been no wicked design in any
of our subsequent collisions with Mr. Botts
from time to time. They have been only the
accidents of the whirligig of politics. Under
the rule of John Randolph, of Roanoke, to
"pay as we go," we have no outstanding
balance against Mr. Botts, nothing against
him of "mendacity, malignity," or any such non-
sense. Cheerfully placing him right upon the
record in regard to his conference with Gen-
eral Schofield, we leave it to Mr. Botts him-
self to determine whether the tone and temper
of his letter in the premises are entitled to or
unworthy the consideration we have given it.
The Forthcoming Russian American Expe-
dition.
We are glad to perceive that the government
is about to act upon our suggestion to send a
scientific exploring party to our newly ac-
quired possessions in Russian America. It is
necessary that Congress, which is to make the
appropriation at its next session, should be
well informed as to the resources and value of
that territory; and there is no mode of obtain-
ing the information except by a careful explora-
tion by scientific men. As far as we are at
present enlightened there are many points
upon which it is desirable that we should have
positive testimony. It is stated, for instance,
that this region is capable of a high develop-
ment in agriculture, but that it has been re-

tarded by the almost exclusive interest of the
fur trade, to which individual enterprise has
been largely directed. It is known that the
finest and most costly furs in the world are
produced there. Therefore it would be well
to know what the prospect for raising cereals
may be. Then, as regards gold, it is reported
that the precious metal exists to consider-
able extent, and it has been ascertained
that the tendency of gold veins is
northward from California to Columbia,
and probably thence to Russian America.
There is no doubt about the existence of coal;
for it is found in large quantities, several coal-
ing stations being located on the coast. Cop-
per, too, is said to have been found in consid-
erable quantities. With regard to the climate,
which is supposed to be very severe, we find
authorities alleging that the temperature in
some parts is not lower than we have experi-
enced in New York during periods of last
winter.
All these are questions the solution of
which renders the proposed exploration
of the highest importance, and it becomes,
therefore, a matter of some moment that the
right kind of men should be selected for the
expedition. Professor Agassiz would be an
admirable selection, and Du Chaillet, and Dr.
Hayes, the Arctic explorer, should be added
to the party. All these savans are fully qual-
ified by experience, close study of geological,
botanical and ethnological subjects, as well as
familiarity with explorations in wild and unin-
habited districts, to conduct or form part of an
expedition of this kind, and we think their
services would be of infinite value. If the
underlying is carried out at all, it should be
done in the most complete manner, in order
to insure a satisfactory result.
Trouble Among the Doctors—The Pathies in
a Stew.
We print in another column a report of an
agreeable entertainment given at the hydro-
pathic establishment of Dr. Schiefeldecker, in
Fourteenth street—a compliment from the
Doctors' patients in view of his proposed de-
parture for Europe. The worthy disciple of
Prentiss evidently does not restrict his
patients to faith in the virtue of water, inas-
much as the entertainment included a charm-
ing concert, a distracting oration and a sumptu-
ous supper.
The oration was a very notable feature
of the entertainment, in view of its subject.
It dealt with the great question of the pathies.
It treated them, to be sure, in a peculiar way;
for the orator, like the last man drowned by
the deluge, looked at things from a hydro-
pathic standpoint. That, if not strictly just,
was at least natural and polite. How could
he do otherwise at the table of hydrophaty?
The guest of hydrophaty, smiling upon and sym-
pathized with by ladies whose smiles he was,
perhaps, compelled to regard as evidences of
the success of the system—could he criticise
his host? could he say, O most horrible of
the pathies! you have washed the very life
out of millions; you have "packed" other
millions into their early graves, and of all the
isms you are the one most liable to abuse and
the most dangerous when abused! Could he
use such terms as these? Perish the thought!
And thus stopped at one quarter, he broke out
the more severely in others, and slashed with
his favorite fervor into that poor old "vicious
system of medicines that its enemies have
called 'allopathy,' and the poor old system,
perhaps, can stand it.
"What is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and
there were none to answer. But if you ask
such a question in the matter of medicine, you
can get more answers than are daily given to
the thirty-six columns of HERALD advertise-
ments. More can answer the question than
argue it; for ignorance is self-sufficient, blis-
sant, abusive and always ready to decide, while
they whose opinions are of weight are slow
to give them. Allopathy, so called, homeo-
pathy and hydrophaty constitute the great
medical triumvirate that rules the world,
sharing its favors. Hydrophaty will see
nothing in the world but water; and if
they who urge this method could have their
way we might all become either fish, on the
one hand, or Croton pipes, on the other. Your
hydrophatist regards nothing in life with such
disgust as dry sheets. Commend him
only to the luxury of comfortable slumber in
bedclothes unwrung from the pump, with the
thermometer at zero. What are cholera, fever,
inflammation to him and his great agent?
Is it not strange that men and women will be
such simpletons as to die in their prime, with
water cure establishments, perhaps, around
the corner? Fatuity of mortals!
Homeopathy might use water under some
circumstances—if one were drowning, perhaps.
Infinitesimal doses and the theory of symp-
toms are its great points. Many things in its
theory and practice are laughable enough;
but there is one immensity in its favor—the
patient often has a chance to get well. His
constitution is apt to have fair play, and he is
less likely to be killed by the doctor. For what
could the pelting of those pellets accomplish? In
ten thousand made of pure sugar one made of
medicine has probably been shaken. That one
gives effect to the rest. Mayhap an ordinary con-
stitution could hold out against such drugging.
It is true that a man might die here and there
from the default of medicine; but the vast ma-
jority would be the other way. And we are in
favor of giving homeopathy a cholera hospital;
it would be a test to a certain degree. In a
cholera season they would be sure to get cholera
cases—a certain proportion of cholera cases
will die under ordinary circumstances—and
if homeopathy can reduce the proportion, let
us know it. Repressive measures cannot
assist truth.
Allopathy, as our orator has shown, is
guilty of two capital crimes—it uses instru-
ments and it writes its prescriptions in Latin.
We are not informed whether the victims die
by torture or from curiosity. Such are the
prominent schools of medicine before the
world. There is a wilderness of minor
pathies; for, as the clown in the Twelfth Night
has shown, no trade is so extensively followed
as that of doctoring. Every man you meet
has a cure for your malady—infallible, of
course. Radcliffe went into practice "with
twenty remedies for every disease," and went
out with "twenty diseases for which he had no
remedy." The world knows well that there
are fools enough in all the schools—and that
is the trouble. Satisfactory declaim against
systems for faults that are not theirs, but are
due simply to ignorance, deeper, perhaps, than
that of the satirist.

An Angry League and an Indignant Senate.
The Union League Club of New York have
recently been denouncing the corruptions of
the State Legislature in a series of resolutions,
in which they show as much virtuous indigna-
tion as was exhibited by certain republican
papers a few days since on the defeat of the
bill to hand over the piers and wharves of the
city to a warehousing company monopoly.
They had the effrontery to transmit these resolu-
tions to the Senate, and that body summarily
sent them back again by a vote of twenty-seven
to three, after expressing considerable indig-
nation against their authors. But the Senators
overlook the provocation the Union League
Club politicians have received at the hands of
the Legislature. The members of the League
were the secret patrons and lobbyists of all
the new commission jobs for New York city
introduced at Albany this session, and as they
anticipated a great increase of their patronage
and profit under those jobs they are naturally
irritated at their defeat.
The truth is, the sweeping convention,
which is about to sweep away the elective
judiciary with all its evils, and to give us a
revised constitution, should change the moral
laws as well as the statute laws in relation
to the political affairs of the State, and should
legalize and regulate official corruption. It
would be better for the pockets of the people,
as well as for the public morals, to adopt a
sort of graduated scale of corruption, making
it legal for corporations and heads of depart-
ments to steal a certain amount during their
terms of office, according to the relative im-
portance of their positions, and for the two
houses of the Legislature to make a stipulated
sum per session out of the State and as much
as they can out of private individuals. Then
violations of the law could be punished by
pains and penalties, as burglary and larceny
are punished, according to statute, and the
whole system could be properly regulated.
Everything would then have its price, and the
people would know what to expect and would
stand less chance of being badly victimized.
We commend this subject to the Union League
Club as worthy of their consideration, now that
the question of political equality for the
Southern negroes is out of the way, and as
being calculated to protect them in future from
the disappointments and irritations to which
they have been subjected at the present ses-
sion of the Legislature.
A Massachusetts Apostle on a Southern Mis-
sion.
Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, commences
in a day or two an apostolic journey through
the benighted region of the late Southern Con-
federacy. He sets out with all the fervor and
much of the eloquence of St. Paul; and, as
that great apostle of the Gentiles traversed the
ends of the earth, endeavoring to bring all men
into the folds of Christianity, so our American
missionary has undertaken to preach the doc-
trines of the republican party, all the way
from Washington to New Orleans, to all ranks
and conditions of men, of whatever shade of
politics or complexion.
This tour will certainly be of great public
interest, and may become a noteworthy his-
torical event. In order to make it the more
so we suggest that a prominent Southern or-
ator shall accompany this Massachusetts Sen-
ator, and present to the same audiences and
from the same platform the arguments on the
opposite side of the question, so as to give
colored Catholics in the crowd may be able to say—
"My life and death, my bone and sinews,
Are before them."
And no Southern man now occurs to us better
qualified to play the part thus assigned than
Henry A. Wise, the eloquent but erratic ex-
Governor of the Old Dominion. Let, then, the
two Henrys, the Massachusetts Wilson and the
Virginia Wise, make this tour in company, the
rival representatives of opposite ideas, and we
venture to promise them the largest daily
audiences that ever orators commanded. But
we must caution Mr. Wise, in advance, that he
will be expected to treat the representative of
the HERALD with more respect and politeness
than he did the gentleman whom we sent to
report his speeches in the famous Know
Nothing campaign in Virginia, ten or eleven
years ago. That being understood, we invite
him to the lists to meet the champion of
Northern ideas.
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The registration
of voters for the election for delegates to the
State Constitutional Convention commences
this morning. Those citizens who have
changed their residences since the last elec-
tion, or who did not vote at that election, or
who have since become voters, are required to
register, if they desire to vote on Tuesday next.
THE JEWISH FESTIVAL OF PASSOVER.
The celebration of the Jewish festival of Passover or
Pesach will commence this evening, and will be cele-
brated by Israelites throughout the world. The festival
commences on the eve of the fourteenth day of Nissan,
and has its origin from the departure of the children of
Israel from Egypt. The meaning of the Passover bread or
matzo is, in commemoration of the Israelites to leave
their dough. The Jewish calendar says, "On the evening
of the fourteenth day of Nissan the Passover (Pesach)
begins and continues eight days, during these
eight days no leavened bread is to be eaten, but only
unleavened bread, which is called matzo, and is used
for any purpose. The festival of Passover is also
called Hag Ha Matzo or feast of unleavened bread. Previous
to the destruction of the Holy Temple in Jerusalem the
Passover lamb was sacrificed in the afternoon of Erev or
Eve Pesach, with much joy and gladness, and it was eaten in
the evening. The first two days of the festival must be
kept holy and sacred to the Lord. On these days there must
be no work performed, and no leavened bread is to be eaten
strictly as the Sabbath. The four middle days are
called Chol Hamoad. On these days we are allowed to
work and follow our usual occupations, restricting our-
selves, however, to the performance of such things as
are absolutely requisite. The festival of Passover is
ordained to commemorate the goodness of the Almighty
in having been the children of Israel when cruelly
persecuted by the Egyptians. On the eve of
Pesach (Erev Pesach) every Israelite must fast in
remembrance of the Israelites who were slain by the
first-born of the Egyptians on the night that our fore-
fathers left Egypt, passed over all the houses of the
Israelites, and not of those who were slain or even
killed. The ceremony of the two first nights of Passover,
termed Seder, is as follows:—On the first two nights of
Pesach, the table being prepared as usual on the day
before, the family sit down to eat. On one of the
plates three Matzo (Passover cakes); in another the
shank bone of the shoulder of a lamb, and an egg
roasted; and on the third is put some charvot or parsley
and horseradish; as also a cup of vinegar or salt water;
likewise a compound formed of apples, almonds, dill-
seed, and nutmeg. The bone of the lamb is in memory
of the Korban Pesach, "Passover offering;" the egg is
in memory of the Korban of the festival; the bitter herbs
are eaten because the Egyptians embittered the lives of
our ancestors by slavery; and the parsley is eaten in
memory of the blood which was sprinkled by the people
in Egypt. The table being then laid, every one of the
family sits and each has a glass of wine before him.
The master of the house then begins reciting the Hag-
adah, which relates to the redemption of our forefathers
from Egypt and contains praises and thanksgivings to
the goodness of the Lord who redeemed us from the
hands of all Hebrew servants are allowed to sit at table
during the ceremony, because we were all equally in
bondage, and therefore it is proper that we should be
equally free. The Hagadah is a story of the goodness in
delivering us from a state of slavery. During the time the
temple stood in Jerusalem a shew of the first ripe corn
was offered up to the Lord on the second day of the
month Nissan, which is the second day of the Pass-
over, and from that day fifty days were ordered to be
counted until the festival of Pentecost, or Feast of Weeks.

HOLY WEEK.
Maundy Thursday.
In the various churches of this city and
Brooklyn yesterday the imposing and inspiring cere-
monies prescribed by the ritual for Maundy Thursday
were carried out as fully as circumstances would permit.
In Catholic countries and in many of the religious insti-
tutions in this country the ceremonies are fully per-
formed, and are unsurpassed in magnificence. The festi-
val is styled in the Roman Missal the "Thursday of the
Lord's Supper," in honor of the institution by our Saviour
of the sacrament of the Eucharist. By the French it is
termed Jeudi Absolu—Absolute Thursday—because of the
custom of pronouncing absolute in public over
penitents on that day. In the Anglican churches the cere-
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